SEDALIA WEEKLY BAZOO.

VOLUME IX.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1878.

NUMBER 39.

WASTES AND BURDENS OF SOCIETY.

Great Sensationalist's Lecture.

As Delivered in Smith's Hall Friday Night.

some of the burdens which hinder human society from moving freely after its accustomed to think of death in this light.

We are accustomed to think of death in its man society from moving freely after its own nature—for there is a hidden nature of the first in the conscience of the lower class of things, in human society. Although it is made every offered in the compelit by any instrument whatever to move up to the likeness. This great waste that I shall mention is that which arises from the unnecessary descents and offered every the point to low create wealth. And here yield a first prevent that current.

The prevent that composition of water and of air, losing half a million dollarly of religion, or of sentiment, but no inject shall disque on the position of water and of air, losing half a million dollarly stand. And I say of sickness and of weak stand. And I say of sickness and of w

In England, where more attention has been paid to sanitary laws than with us, there are certain statistics which throw light upon the market. As, for instance, a penitentiary in a cortann district was located in the midst of a population where the death rate was only 18 in the 1,000 per annum. But, a rigid application of sanitary law being and within the prison, the death rate there was only 3 per 1,000 annually. In the neighborhood it was eighteen, within the prison three—making the latter a desirable place of residence to those that wish long life. [Langhter, Ill one of the department of the British Empire in India, from 1819 to 1-30 the death rate program of the two first one were rugorously enforced it fell from 96 to 6. In the City of New York, where over 400,000 people live in the mere thouses of not very doubtful character, unlighted, improperly sewered or plumbed, nearly one-half of the populasion limits the total support of the populasion where the other half live in a better than the live in thement bouses is 56 per 1,000 annually, In the live in thement bouses is 56 per 1,000 annually. In the live in thement bouses is 56 per 1,000 annually. In the live in thement bouses is 56 per 1,000 annually. In the live in thement bouses is 56 per 1,000 annually was 90. After a sanitary regulation of the conditions of the public shall not suffer, and the there are not support that the public shall be a liveral use of funds for the proposition of the conditions of health in every control of the public shall not suffer, and that there are the control of the public shall not suffer, and the death rate per location of the conditions of health in every control of the public shall not suffer, and the death rate per location of the conditions of health in every control of the public shall not suffer, and the death rate per location of the conditions of health in every control of the public shall not suffer, and the death rate per location of the conditions of health in every control of the public shall not suffer, and t that live in their own houses or in well built ones is 18 per 1,000 annually. In the same city you have the same people living under good conditions or under poor, and you see a difference in the death rate per you see a difference in the death rate per that can take care of themselves, but for

loss of half a million dollars. We are not

paid to sanitary laws than with us, there are certain statistics which throw light upon this matter. As, for instance, a penitentic line into the masket mood, they are put-

any management may be any management and provided in the proposal proposal and provided in the proposal proposa

well regulated city as there is on the Southment, and take that for grantee, the section of the best of the throng many have an apportunity
of judging the merits of his discourse, we publish his lecture in full.

Col. Jos. P. Philips introduced the
speaker, who immediately began his lecture
as follows:

Ho began by drawing a favorable comparison between the state of the public opinion in this section of the country now, to what it was twenty gears ago, when it would have be about twelver in 1,000 cerey

IN INCLUSION COL. Jos. Control Missouri may parason between the state of the public opinion in this section of the country now, to what it was twenty years ago, when it would have been dangerous for him to have appeared before an audience in Central Missouri, etc.

In the near the twenty of the grant and the special control of the public opinion in this section of the country now, to what it was twenty years ago, when it would have persone to the count of the public opinion in the section of the country now, to what it was twenty years ago, when it would have persone the state of the public opinion in the section of the country now, to what it was twenty years ago, when it would have persone the control of the persone the control of the persone the control of the propers in the persone the control of the propers in the persone the desired before a made in the persone the desired before a made in the persone the desired before a made in the persone the state of public opinion in the section of the country now, to what it was twent years ago, when it would have be made the shift of the resonance and the spring is a persone the state of the common wealth. They are not the persone the state of public opinion in the section of the country now, to what it was the personance that the personance opole. We throw out made and the spring is a distribution to the body in the state of the beat and the spring is a distribution of the personance opole. We throw out the state of the country more and the spring is a distributi Henry Ward Beecher was greeted with a of Philadelphia provide for every one of the of society. In the first place, ignorance predown until it is met by some dim sympathy from the conscience of the lower class of

stand. And I say of sickness and of weakness, that there is such an unnecessary
waste of life as no society can afford to mess, that there is such an unnecessary waste of life as no society can afford to permit. It may seem, if you judge sumply by the sickness that you see around you, as if this were a small item and scarcely worthy to be reckoned in so great a theme. But consider: Man is built so solidly and so perfectly, that if he inhert a good constitution, and is true to himself and to the law under which he lives, he ought to last fifty, sixty, seventy, or eighty years. A man ought to be ashamed to die before he is seventy years old. And he ought to carry vigor and fraitfulness up to that late day. But in point of fact, under the most favorable circumstances of civilization, the average length of human life is but thirty-five years, against a possible eighty. What has become of all these vast other, that has been cut off—needlessly—tor the average duration might be forty, fifty,

SITTY YEARS AT ANY RATE.

In England, where more attention has been in the strike around the strike are the strike in the strike in the strike in the strike are striked to the strike are as one of the striked and striked the word and attouch and the strike on the corrent of property. We do not discuss the thousand on the them. But they are there. Take the mer clement of property, for instance, the mer clement of property for mer clement of property for the mer clement of property

has breathed something of the inside of every other man, wounn and child in the whole room. [Applause]. And nobody seems to think it is unclearly. It is worse, the control of the control

GENEROUS AND PRODUCTIVE MANHOOD. [Applause.] It is on this account I hold that

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God has made them so; Let bears and lions growl and fight,

and race with caen. They are doing things that they are not fit for in their organization, short men trying to do high things and high men breaking their backs stooping over to do short things that others could do better than they. We find fine men doing coarse things, one man doing things which require reflection, but who is perceptive; another man doing perceptive things, who is essentially reflective. And these men are distributed in the avocations of society, and according to the line of their best faculties, yet no man can work to his best advantage unless he works in the line of his strongest faculty. His

Democrats hate lies when Republicans tell them, and Rebulicans hate lies when Democrats tell them, but both of them butch out their own lies and like them very well. [Laughter.] And it is a miserable shame and represent that so great a good should be carried on at the expense of the sensibility and honor of young men. A man that would scorn, as a gentleman, to lie, doesn't hest tate to lie for party purpose, and to bring up a generation of young men to believe that they may lie for a party when they wouldn't lie for a person—can this be other than most mischevous?

The American is Still Ahead.

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where the particle and pointed man and, other injectories, and placed in the particle and placed in th

International Walking Match.

Reported by Trans-Mississippi Associated Press

Death of the Treasury Register

DAILY BAZOO

The oldest daily paper in the city, austensively read throughout the central oction of the State, by business men, and aching all classes, it offers inducements alvertisers as the best medium through which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUNDAY MORNING BAZOO:

The Great Walking Match. London, March, 23 .- 2 p. m. - At

lo'clock this afternoon, O'Leary had walked 493 miles, Vaughn 470 and Brown 447. O'Leary's right leg is swollen. He made his last mile in 26 minutes and 33 seconds. Vaughn was resting at one o'clock.

3:30 p. m.-At 2 o'clock, O'Leary had completed his 497 miles, Vaugha 473 and Brown 447. O'Leary's last mile was walked in 17 minutes and 40 seconds, and Vaughn's in 16 minutes. 5 p. m.—The scores in pedestrian match stood: O'Leary 505 miles, Vaughn 483 miles and Brown 458 miles. O'Leary walked the last mile

in 14 minutes and 52 seconds. 6 p. m.—At 5 o'clock O'Leary fin-ished 508 miles, Vaugh 487 miles and Brown 463 miles. O'Leary's last mile was walked in 16 minutes and 58 seconds. Vaughn's in 13 minutes and 10 seconds.

6:30 p. m. -At 6 o'clock the score in the pedestrian match stood: O'Leary 515 miles, Vaughn 493 miles and Brown 468 miles. O'Leary is lame and game. Ten thousand people are in Agricultural Hall, and the excitement is great.

War Material. London, March 23.-The Government has purchased from SirWm. Armstrong four one hundred ton guns at a cost of £80,000 each, and is negotiating for a number of smaller weapons identical with those already in the service. The same firm, as well as Whiteworth & Co., have accepted large contracts for iron gun carriages at an early date. The wharf arsenal is rapidly preparing wagons for transport service. Several other contracts for army stores

dles. Defrese & Co, are executing a large order for hospital ware. Torpedo Vessels.

are in the course of completion, and one for a large number of pack sad-

London, March 23. - The orders for

same of there belly prices. When all the inferior claves. For the master from the comment from the price of the comment from t